

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1969

Established 1887

Austria	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Denmark	1.50	U.S. Military	1.50
France	1.50	Vietnam	1.50
Germany	1.50		
Greece	1.50		
Great Britain	1.50		
Ireland	1.50		
Italy	1.50		
Japan	1.50		
Lebanon	1.50		
Luxembourg	1.50		
Netherlands	1.50		
Norway	1.50		
Portugal	1.50		
Spain	1.50		
Sweden	1.50		
Switzerland	1.50		
Turkey	1.50		
U.S. Military	1.50		
Vietnam	1.50		

5. Draft Lottery Reinstated With Drawing for 1970

By George C. Wilson
INGTON, Dec. 2.—The man most likely to be drafted in anybody who was born on Sept. 14 and whose last name begins with the letter 'S' is...

Howe's Is 30

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The 30th anniversary of Dwight D. Eisenhower's birth is being celebrated in a special way...

Human Toll War Put 300,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The 300,000 South Vietnamese who have been killed in the war since 1965...

House Backs Nixon, 333-55, On Vietnam Peace Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The House today passed a resolution supporting President Nixon's Vietnam peace policy...

Nixon to Attend Big Arkansas Football Game

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—President Nixon is expected to attend the big college football game between Texas and Arkansas...

Rejects Move to Bar Trial My Lai Reportage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The U.S. Court of Military Appeals today rejected a move to bar the trial of a reporter who wrote about the My Lai massacre...



AS SIMPLE AS THAT—Rep. Alexander Pirnie picks the first capsule in the national draft lottery as Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey watches the new system at work. The first date drawn was Sept. 14.

Nixon Warns of Tax Bill Veto If Exemption Is Set Too High

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—President Nixon said today that he would veto a bill to raise the personal income tax exemption to \$300 or \$1,000...

N. Korea About to Release 3 GIs Held Since August

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Three American soldiers captured by North Korea after their helicopter was shot down after straying across the border...

Nomadic Hippie Cult Suspected in Ritual Tate Murders

By Jerry Cohen
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2.—Police believe they have solved the Sharon Tate murder case and that an occult band of hippies, directed by a leader who calls himself "Jesus," committed the crime.

EEC to Begin Talks With U.K. by June 30

By Jonathan C. Randal
THE HAGUE, Dec. 2 (WP).—The six-nation European Common Market summit meeting ended in compromise today as France finally agreed to let Britain renegotiate for long-blocked membership by June 30, 1970...

EEC to Begin Talks With U.K. by June 30

Compromise Saves Face For France

By Jonathan C. Randal

THE HAGUE, Dec. 2 (WP).—The six-nation European Common Market summit meeting ended in compromise today as France finally agreed to let Britain renegotiate for long-blocked membership by June 30, 1970...



BIG STEP FORWARD—Dutch Premier Piet de Jong (right) and his foreign minister, Joseph Luns, announcing the Hague conference's decision to begin talks on Britain.

EEC Seeking to Establish Own Monetary Reserve Fund

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

THE HAGUE, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Shaken by repeated currency crises over the last two years, the political leaders of the European Economic Community agreed today to work toward establishing a mini-Federal Reserve system...

Rogers Says U.S. Will Keep NATO Forces

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2 (AP).—Two American statesmen tonight flew into Brussels for North Atlantic alliance talks on European security...

N. Korea About to Release 3 GIs Held Since August

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Three American soldiers captured by North Korea after their helicopter was shot down after straying across the border...

Big Four Resume Talks on Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 2 (AP).—Amid some expressions of pessimism, the UN representatives of the Big Four today resumed their private diplomatic efforts to bring peace to the Middle East.



Charles D. Watson



Patricia Krenwinkel

Millions Expended, Says Fulbright Pentagon 'Propaganda' Criticized

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., charged yesterday that the Defense Department is spending millions of dollars on "public relations" programs that promote military activity rather than merely furnish information about it.

Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he would move to strike from the defense appropriation bill all financing for five television camera crews working in Vietnam and producing films with a "propaganda" rather than a journalistic thrust.

"It is one thing," he said in a floor speech, "for the Defense Department to have employees available to provide—quickly and responsibly—factual information for both the public and the press, upon request."

"It is quite another when that department and the individual military services use taxpayers'

money to generate and promote public support for military weapons and military programs."

Sen. Fulbright said conservative estimates indicated that the Pentagon is now spending \$27.9 million for public relations, compared to \$2.8 million ten years ago. He said he thought "the real total figure is much larger."

Yesterday's was the first of four speeches the senator will give this week on the public-relations activities of the military. In the others he will discuss specifically promotional activities of the Navy, Air Force and Army.

Sen. Fulbright indicated that he would move to impose a dollar ceiling on Pentagon public-relations spending.

In response, the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Daniel Z. Henkin, said he was operating on instructions from Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that "propaganda has no place in

the Defense Department public information program."

Promising that the department would give the Fulbright speeches "careful study," Mr. Henkin said the television crews in Vietnam were "an experiment" that would be reviewed for its effectiveness.

Mr. Henkin said he had already cut the \$3.7 million budget of his own public affairs office by \$338,000 this year.

Sen. Fulbright singled out these aspects of Defense Department public-relations work for what he called "special concern":

• Cross-country tours for selected community leaders to a variety of defense installations, by which "the Defense Department is able to propagandize and influence attitudes toward their activities."

• A program of providing military leaders as speakers for public meetings. He noted that Gen. William C. Westmoreland had made 59 such appearances from August, 1968, to May, 1969, "quite a schedule for a professional soldier whose mission was to act as Chief of Staff of the Army."

• Production of films made available to the public on subjects like Vietnam and Communism "which in order to support the administration or the military establishment's point of view at the time usually distort key facts."

As for the Pentagon camera crews in Vietnam, Sen. Fulbright questioned the justification or legal authority for the Defense Department's producing news films on what it called "feature aspects of the military participation in Southeast Asia."

"Perhaps Vice-President Agnew, who last week appealed to the networks to put on different coverage from Vietnam because he knows that at least a portion of it was emanating directly from administration sources in Vietnam," Sen. Fulbright said.

He concluded that "there is enough administration propaganda on Vietnam being provided the American public through speeches and statements, without providing this additional outlet in the guise of 'objective' news-film stories."

5 Against God
NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (UP).—The question of whether God exists arose in the Indian Parliament yesterday when an opposition member objected to judicial oaths in the name of God. Voting on his motion that jurists and witnesses be made only to affirm instead of swear, 110 members were for God and only five against.

EEC Agrees On 1970 Talks With Britain

Negotiations Due
To Begin by June 30

(Continued from Page 1)

compromises after unbudging initial positions, Mr. Pompidou kept repeating yesterday's firm refusal to agree on a negotiating date—in any form—until an arduous working lunch.

Pressed hard by his partners, grown wary over the years at French procrastination, Mr. Pompidou finally accepted the oral-statement compromise.

But such is the heritage of mutual mistrust among Common Market countries that the other five heads of state obliged Mr. Pompidou to insert in the official communiqué his own words of vague optimism delivered at the morning summit session.

The key Pompidou phrase in the communiqué said the six nations "agreed that the essential preparatory work could be undertaken as soon as practically and conveniently possible; by common consent the preparations would take place in a most positive spirit."

The French leader's refusal to be pinned down in the formal communiqué was apparently dictated by fears of outraging vocal Gaullist diehards still adamantly opposed to British entry on any terms.

The Wedge

But the other five nations were satisfied that France could be trusted if only because they can still hold up formal parliamentary ratification of the farm finance system were the entry negotiations unduly delayed.

The lifting of the long Gaullist veto against British entry reflected the marked decline of French influence now that Gen. de Gaulle has been forced into retirement and France has lost its gold hoard.

Indeed, quite apart from the compromise on British entry which France fought no longer on doctrinal but on bread-and-butter issues, the most striking note of the summit was the emergence of Germany as the Common Market's most dynamic political as well as economic force.

In their first major international outing since taking office earlier this year, German Chancellor Willy Brandt clearly outclassed Mr. Pompidou and showed that Germany was no longer spell-bound with Gaullist tactics.

Beyond such immediate considerations, the summit held out the hope that an expanded and revitalized Common Market could move ahead and fulfill its former hopes of leading to political and economic union.

Significantly, both France and Germany were instrumental in inserting in the communiqué support for economic and monetary reform—including a Common Market Reserve Fund—which long has been an expert's dream.

The lack of common currency has created two major crises within the Common Market this year and contributed to preventing the six-nation organization from progressing beyond a mere customs union.

The Communiqué

THE HAGUE, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The passage of the communiqué referring to admission of the four countries said the six member nations "reaffirmed their agreement on the principle of broadening of the community, as is foreseen in Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome."

"Insofar as the applicant states accept the treaties and their political finality, the decisions reached since the entry into force of the treaties, and the options taken in the field of development, the heads of state and government noted their agreement on opening of negotiations between the community on the one hand and the applicant states on the other."

"They agreed that the preparatory work indispensable for establishment of a common basis for negotiation can take place in the most convenient and most rapid period of time. These preparations, it was jointly agreed, will be carried on in the most positive spirit."

The communiqué contained these other main points:

• The summit leaders noted that the six-nation community now is entering its final definitive phase. They reaffirmed their determination to carry out to the end the task of completing the community.

• They agreed to draw up definitive financial arrangements for the market's farm policy after the end of this year. They agreed to continue efforts by the Common Market Council of Ministers to cut down the present huge farm production surpluses.

• They agreed to push ahead with development of an economic union among market members. This would include setting up a European Reserve Fund.

• They agreed to push ahead with technological cooperation.

• They agreed to draw up a joint program for nuclear research.



MEDIC AT MY LAI—This picture, obtained by the Chicago Tribune from a former member of the U.S. 11th Infantry Brigade, is reported to show a medic attending a GI with a foot wound. The paper said it was the only U.S. casualty in the My Lai operation. The GI reportedly shot himself in order to avoid carrying out orders. In the background (center) the company commander, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, radios a call for a medical evacuation helicopter, the Tribune said.

Lawyer Says Hanoi Officer Was Captured at My Lai

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—A North Vietnamese Army area commander was captured during the controversial American attack on My Lai village in South Vietnam, and admitted his identity after a confrontation with Capt. Ernest L. Medina, the captain's civilian lawyer said yesterday.

F. Lee Bailey, the lawyer, reached in Columbus, Ohio, by telephone, said the captain had been told that "this guy knew something which might be very important." So the man was put up against a tree, Mr. Bailey said, explaining:

"Medina said he was a very good shot with a rifle. He fired a shot two inches above his head into the tree from a distance of 15 feet. He fired it again."

"Then he put his weapon on safety, pointed it at him and said he was going to shoot him. At this time the man turned out to be an NVA area commander. They immediately brought in a chopper to take the guy out. Next time Medina saw him in camp, he was all cleaned up and looked better than the captain."

The attack of March 16, 1968, has led to army investigations and charges of alleged massacre, in which a lieutenant in Medina's

any Army charges.

U.S. Guns Shell North of DMZ For First Time in 2 Months

SAIGON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—U.S. artillerymen today reported they fired into the North Vietnamese zone of the Demilitarized Zone for the first time in two months after chasing a band of infiltrators back across the border.

It was the 17th time since the bombing of North Vietnam stopped 13 months ago that U.S. gunners have shelled the northern half of the border zone.

Military spokesmen said a spotter plane first sighted 40 to 50 of the infiltrators yesterday in the southern half of the zone just below the Ben Hai River, the dividing line. He called in U.S. salvos.

The shells knocked out three bunkers and triggered a secondary explosion, sending the soldiers fleeing back across the river to the northern side. They opened fire on the plane and damaged it.

Field reports said the pilot, unharmed, called in more strikes against the guerrillas, now in the North Vietnam part of the zone, and their ground fire stopped. He landed safely at a nearby allied field.

Light and scattered fighting was reported elsewhere, with American marines using artillery on the northern coast yesterday to kill 23 North Vietnamese troops near An Hoa, a long-time guerrilla trouble spot.

Headquarters listed seven Americans dead and 19 wounded yesterday and early today in 30 shelling attacks against allied targets.

"And as if we didn't have enough trouble already, it began to rain," recalled the surgeon, Lt. Col. Thomas H. Witsch.

The incident occurred several weeks ago but was not disclosed until today for what an Air Force spokesman termed security reasons.

Details were released by the Air Force because although the unusual surgery was an Army job, the grenade was first discovered by Air Force X-ray technicians, whose hospital had no skilled surgeon to perform it.

At least three similar feasts have been performed by American military surgeons during the Vietnam war, all successful.

In every instance, including the latest, the explosive device has been a U.S.-made M-79 grenade, which must travel a certain distance through the air before automatically fusing itself to explode.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
100 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018
212 755 1111

"HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR" is a new concept in bar service. It's a place where you can enjoy the best of New York City in a relaxed, sophisticated atmosphere. The bar is open from 10:00 PM to 2:00 AM, and features a live jazz band, DJ, and a full menu of food and drinks.

Draft Lottery Is Reinstated

(Continued from Page 1)

In the uphill fight they won against Congress to switch to this new system argue its chief advantage is reducing the period of eligibility—and a young man's uncertainty—to one year.

No longer does a youth who does not want to be drafted have to sweat it out for seven years—19 to 26. If his birth date and alphabetical standing put him too far down the list to be called in his year of eligibility, he escapes the draft completely.

During this first year of operation, all men aged 18 1/2 to 26 will be eligible. After 1970, the idea is to limit the year of vulnerability to a man's 19th year.

The director of the old system, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, was on hand to see the new one inaugurated. Gen. Hershey, 76, retired in a few weeks as director of the Selective Service System after an embittered career.

Asked what he thought of the lottery plan Gen. Hershey said: "It's going to help, period. He did not want to get too specific, having been cool to the change originally."

But, for one thing, Gen. Hershey said, "It has the advantage of something new."

There were scattered protests against the new system as the drawing drolled on. A few well-dressed members of the State Youth Advisory Board appointed by President Nixon to work on draft reform said they welcomed the change but that it was not the complete overhaul still needed.

Trim Youthful

Advance predictions of a walkout to break up the drawing were not borne out. About a dozen youths who gathered on the sidewalk were not admitted into the building. Admission was by ticket only.

One trimly groomed youth after another drew capsules from the lot until John W. Crawford, Indiana's representative on the Youth Advisory Committee, walked to this place at the front of the room to draw the 116th through the 121st birth date.

"The youth of Indiana are proud to participate," he said, because although the new system "is not the final answer," it is "an important first step toward a better system."

David I. Fowler, the District of Columbia representative, sounded a harsh note—but said it politely. "I have been notified by the (D.C. Youth Advisory) Committee not to draw," he said.

Mr. Fowler then turned on his heel to leave the room. Gen. Hershey, as he had done for the others, stood up and gave him two pats on the shoulder.

State Dept. Bars British Student

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters)

The State Department has blocked a visit to the United States by Tariq Ali, the Pakistani-born British student leader, because he burned an American flag in front of the U.S. embassy in London last week, U.S. officials said today.

Mr. Ali was invited by the Association of Arab American University Graduates for a speaking engagement in Detroit next week.

U.S. officials stressed, however, that the Ali case had no relation to the case of Ernest Mandel, a Belgian Marxist economist who was refused a waiver last week.

In Mr. Mandel's case, the State Department recommended that a waiver be granted but the Justice Department, which has the final

say, refused.

U.S. Dr. Priorit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)

Date	Draft	Priority	Date	Draft	Priority
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JANUARY

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50 Are Killed as Fire Razes Nursing Home in Quebec

NOTRE DAME DU LAC, Quebec, Dec. 2 (UPI).—More than 50 elderly, bedridden people were killed early today when fire raged through a wooden nursing home. Twenty others were injured.

Police said 75 people were in the building when the fire broke out. "Most of them were trapped in their beds and didn't have a chance," a police spokesman said.

"It's going to be some time before we can get the bodies out of there," he said.

Two other buildings in addition to the nursing home, the Repas du Vieillard, were destroyed in the blaze.

The injured were taken to a

nearby hospital in this papermill community of 4,000 about 80 miles south of Quebec City on the St. Lawrence River.

The town is 250 miles northeast of Montreal.

Most of the dead were trapped on the upper two levels of the three-story structure and died before the town's 30-man volunteer fire-fighting force could be mustered.

The flames from the rest home spread quickly to two nearby buildings, a residence and a general store. They were razed by the time the nearest regular fire-fighting force arrived from Cabano, Quebec, six miles away.

Among the survivors was Aramis Tardif, the owner of the rest home, who, police said, was "about 80 to 85 years old."

Mr. Tardif lived in one of several apartments on the first floor of the building.

The upper two floors were reserved for the patients, who were cared for by "one or two doctors and a couple of nurses," police said.

Police from nearby communities were called in to help the town's ten-man police force begin their search for victims among the smoldering ruins.

"There wasn't much anyone could do except wait until the fire burned itself out," a police spokesman said.



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The Fund is operated along the lines of a normal U.K. unit trust. It is registered as an Exempted Trust under the existing Trusts Law of the Cayman Islands and the Trustee has received an undertaking from the Government that the Trust will be exempt from future Cayman tax legislation for a period of fifty years. The Trustee and Management companies are registered in the Cayman Islands.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The policy of the Fund is to invest in

international markets and will normally be comprised of ordinary or common stocks. The Managers will alter the geographical spread from time to time with a view to obtaining the maximum investment performance but the present intention is to invest as follows: North America 40%, United Kingdom 40%, other areas including Australia, Europe, Japan, South Africa, and South America 20%. The Managers are advised on all aspects of the investment policy by London merchant bankers, Guinness Mahon & Co. Limited, who have wide experience and a successful record of investment management.

Sequences of Poverty

Nixon Urges National Drive
Against Hunger and Malnutrition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—President Nixon today urged a concerted national effort to combat hunger and malnutrition.

During the opening of the House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, Mr. Nixon urged new public support for the fight against hunger and malnutrition.

Chicago Judge
Slams Rap

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Saul A. Epton has up a gavel presented to him by members of a Chicago gang two weeks ago.

Police Official
Stiffens in
Chicago Case

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (UPI)—A police superintendent testified today that he lost control of the situation during a clash with protesters at the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Rochford underwent a day of cross-examination at the trial of seven men charged with rioting during the convention.

Mr. Rochford testified he kept his men to come back to the line. He said some men "may have gone beyond the line" in attacking the crowd.

He said he saw more policemen than demonstrators. He said he saw more policemen than demonstrators.

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legislation, particularly the administration proposal for a guaranteed basic income for each American family.

"Let the reform of the bankrupt welfare system be the next great cause of those who come together today," the chief executive said in a speech prepared for delegates assembled at the Sheraton Park Hotel for the three-day meeting.

During the conference, Mr. Nixon said that while he expected the meeting to develop "a lively difference of opinions," the fact that the conference was being held at all is a "seal of urgency on our national commitment to put an end to hunger and malnutrition due to poverty in America."

From Ignorance

"At the same time," he said, "it marks the beginning of a new, more determined and more concerted drive than ever before to reduce the malnutrition that derives from ignorance or inattention."

"I expect to read that you have had a lively difference of opinions during this conference. That is as it should be. From an airing of the views of all sides, answers and ideas will appear. Answers and ideas are what we seek in this process. Obviously, if we knew all the answers we would not have convened this conference in the first place."

He pledged that findings and suggestions resulting from the food conference will not be put away to gather dust on government shelves—something he said had been happening to so-called White House conferences for at least 22 years he had observed them.

His policy, he said, will be to follow up each such conference with a meeting one year later to measure what has been done about implementing findings and recommendations in the particular field.

Three Proposals

Pointing out that he has recommended appropriation of more than \$1 billion next year for new or expanded food and family assistance programs, the President asked the conference to get behind three of his basic legislative proposals:

• Assured income. This plan, he said, either supplementing or providing the basis for incomes of 25 million Americans, would enable each family to judge its own priorities to provide additional income to be spent as the family sees fit and not according to a federally set schedule or dole.

• Food stamps. He pushed his plan for providing stamps free to those most in need, thus attacking what he called a notable inequity of the present system under which many of the neediest cannot even afford the stamps.

• Family planning. He feels there is growing national support for his proposed establishment of a commission on population growth, saying there are some five million women in low-income families who need guidance.

"Taken together, these three measures should virtually eliminate the problem of poverty as a cause for malnutrition," Mr. Nixon said. "Their dollar cost is high, but their practical benefits to the nation are immense."

He is not believed to have been acquainted with Miss Tate or the other three Aug. 9 victims—baptists, Jay S. Sebring, Polish playboy Volodyk Prykorsky and coffee heiress Abigail Folger.

Mr. Watson, a native of Texas, goes by the nickname of "Tex" and his cousin, Tom Montgomery, is sheriff of the county where he is being held.

The suspect was described by Sheriff Montgomery as clean-shaven and wearing his hair short when arrested.

The two young women charged with five counts of murder in complaints filed by Mr. Bugliosi are Linda Kasabian, 19, and Patricia Krenwinkel, 21, both Los Angeles-area residents.

Miss Krenwinkel also known as Mary Scott, Marzie Reeves and "Katie," and charged under the name Krenwinkel, was arrested in Mobile, Ala., her childhood home.

[In Mobile, James Atchison, attorney for Miss Krenwinkel, said today that she will fight extradition to Los Angeles, the Associated Press reported.]

[The lawyer said she "knows absolutely nothing about the case."]

Miss Kasabian today surrendered to New Hampshire state police.

No charges were filed in connection with the slayings of wealthy grocery executive Linda Labianca and his wife Rosemary in their Silver Lake, Calif., home the day after the Benedict Canyon massacre.

Formal charges in either case have yet to be filed against Mr. Manson, the alleged cult leader, who has a criminal record dating back 18 years, or

From National Endowment for the Arts
Senate's Finest Poet Wins \$500 U.S. Award

By Michael Kernan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Washington's most celebrated living poet, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, has just scored heavily on his more lighthearted critics.

He has won a \$500 award from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Sen. McCarthy, a candidate in the 1968 Democratic presidential primary, said yesterday he had not been told of the award.

Similar awards went to 63 other poets and prose writers and 46 editors of little magazines in the country.

"I guess this'll stop those critics who have been criticizing my poetry," he chuckled. "I don't mind when they take a crack at my prose, but when they hit the poetry—that's serious!"

The poem "Three Bad Signs" appeared in the New Mexico Quarterly, where it was spotted by pre-readers for the endowment and shown to the judges, Denise Levertov, Reed Whittemore and William Stafford, all noted poets. Authors do not submit their work for consideration.

Winning works will be published in the American Literary Anthology, No. 3, to be released by Viking Press in January on a non-profit basis, according to



Eugene McCarthy

the announcement by Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Council on the Arts and of the Endowment, a federal agency created in 1965.

Sen. McCarthy said he prob-

ably would turn the money back to the endowment. The poem first appeared in Life magazine and later was included in his book, "The Year of the People," and in a privately published collection of his poems, he said.

The Minnesota Democrat completed the 66-line poem during the Indiana primary campaign last year, but he had been working on it for some time. The three bad signs, commented upon with succinct irony, are: "Green River ordinance enforced here. Peddlers not allowed." "Mixed drinks" and "We serve all faiths."

Sen. McCarthy said the first sign was derived from a 1931 ordinance passed in Green River, Wyo., and sustained by the U.S. Supreme Court, allowing communities to exclude traveling peddlers. It is, perhaps, the strongest section of the poem, and it begins:

This is a clean, safe town.
No one can just come round
With peddlers and bright
threads

Or new books to be read.
This is an established place.
We have accepted patterns
in lace.
And ban itinerant vendors of
new forms and whirrs.
All things that turn the
heads of girls...

But Pentagon Figure Is Called Too Low

Arms Cost Put \$20 Billion Above Estimates

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The Pentagon has estimated that its major weapons programs are costing \$20 billion more than the Defense Department originally estimated.

This was disclosed yesterday in a report by Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee. He has requested quarterly reports on overruns from the military and the latest box score covers the status of 35 weapons on Sept. 1.

Specialists in procurement noted that the report understates the size of the overruns by several billions of dollars and is already out of date. Sen. Stennis, a defender of the Pentagon, is himself skeptical of the data. He has asked Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard to improve future reports by including all the outlays for new components and training items.

Among the understatements observed by experts are the figures given for the Minuteman missile. The Congressional Joint Economic Committee has received testimony that costs have risen on Minuteman-II alone by \$3.7 billion. The Pentagon figure is \$761 million.

Again, the Defense Department puts the cost of 120 C-8As at \$5 billion. But last month, when the military decided to cut the program because of the ballooning expenses, the cost was acknowledged to have reached \$5.3 billion. Other sources have placed it at \$5.8 billion. Compared to the document released by Sen. Stennis, this would add \$900 million to the \$1.6 billion overrun that the Pentagon now concedes.

Stennis Tells Why

In a statement accompanying the report, Sen. Stennis said that costs have risen for several reasons that he suggested were not the fault of the military or its suppliers.

Among them, he said, were: the difficulty of estimating, inflation, "technological improvements" to weapons, and delays.

Procurement critics, however, say that "improvement" often makes a weapon less effective and simply rewards contractors with more money. In addition, the critics have charged that the military and its

suppliers deliberately "buy in" on programs with less estimates to sell them to the Secretary of Defense and Congress. Moreover, congressional committees have heard evidence that officers in charge of weapons systems permit contractors to multiply costs without restraint.

The Pentagon box score covered weapons originally estimated to cost \$742 billion and now put at \$841 billion. But this increase of 27 percent also understates the real growth. The list includes five major systems, like the anti-ballistic missile program, for which no overrun is recorded because no production has yet taken place.

On the Pentagon list, the biggest overrun is attributed to the controversial F-111, or swing-wing fighter. The Defense Department says that costs have climbed \$4 billion from an original estimate of \$3.3 billion. In percentage terms, the largest overrun is ascribed to the Navy's Mark-48 submarine-launched torpedo. It has nearly quadrupled in cost, from \$655 million to \$3.2 billion.

Sen. Stennis noted that he has asked the General Accounting Office to examine seven programs, and three reports have been completed. They discuss the Short Range Attack Missile, the Condor and the cancelled Cheyenne helicopter. However, none of these outside audits have as yet been made public.

Award for Space Director

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 2 (Reuters)—Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, was named a winner of a \$10,000 1969 Rockefeller Public Service award yesterday.

Jumbo Boeing-747 Jet Makes
First Seattle-to-New York Hop

SEATTLE, Dec. 2 (AP)—A new chapter in aviation—the age of the jumbo jet—was previewed today as a Boeing-747, capable of carrying nearly 500 passengers, flew from here to New York with 191 persons aboard.

The flight was arranged to demonstrate the capabilities of the \$20 million, 625-mph plane to newsmen. At the same time, another flight was to have marked the delivery of the first 747 to Pan American Airways in Honolulu. But Pan Am delayed acceptance for a final nighttime test and probably will not make the Honolulu hop until tomorrow.

The giant plane landed at Kennedy Airport early this afternoon to give New York its first glimpse of the largest plane designed for commercial service.

booked as suspects in a ring specializing in the theft of dune buggies and expensive automobiles.

Many of the same hippies had been arrested two months earlier, or just a week after the Tate killings, for similar thefts during a raid on an isolated ranch where they were living in an abandoned movie set.

But it was from the ranch that police believe the suspects made murderous sorties into populated areas when the duties to which they paid homage so ordained.

Asked if the clan was "any kind of religious organization," Chief Davis replied, "It perhaps could have some religious connotation connected with it, depending on your frame of reference."

Those familiar with the nomads say they practiced "a kind of witchcraft," and that part of their rites was associated with drug usage—marijuana and LSD, but not the "hard stuff," heroin and cocaine, used by some of the Tate-Polanski intimates.

After the ranch sojourn, remnants of the tribe drifted to the Death Valley commune and were soon joined by others who had been freed on bail or had their charges dismissed.

At the time of the October raid on the Death Valley commune in the Panamint Range, officers found about 20 persons—men, young women and even a few children—living in two primitive miners' cabins.

Bikini Bottoms

Deputies also found fortified observation posts, equipped with telescopes and walkie-talkies, and Mr. Manson reportedly was naming one of the lookout stations when officers arrived.

The area, about three hours from Independence, is virtually inaccessible except by four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Most of the young women arrested in October were nude or clad only in bikini bottoms at the time of the raid. Some of

them, and the men, wore sheath knives.

Officers confiscated guns there, as well as at the ranch. Deputies said Death Valley miners had complained of being driven away from the encampment earlier by young people armed with knives.

Mr. Manson, slight and fierce-eyed, with shoulder-length hair, was in jail as a result of the Death Valley raid at the time he came under suspicion in the Tate case.

Miss Atkins also was arrested in the Death Valley raid, then brought to Los Angeles County when evidence linked her to a Malibu-area torture murder.

"Political Piggy"

Slain there last July in his home was Gary Hinman, 34, a musician. He had been stabbed numerous times. "Political Piggy" was smeared in blood on one wall of his home.

"Pig" was found written in blood at the Tate mansion when the murders were discovered there, and "Death to Pigs" was smeared in blood on the door of the refrigerator in the Labianca home.

There has been speculation that the gruesome legends were an attempt to throw investigators off the scent, to make it appear the slayings may have been the work of black militants, which the Manson "family" is known to despise.

Death Valley residents said they had heard the Manson clan had retreated to the remote commune because they feared a black takeover in Los Angeles.

Polanski 'Overjoyed'

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Director Roman Polanski said today he was "overjoyed" that police had made arrests in connection with the murder of his wife, Miss Tate, the Evening News reported.

Mr. Polanski, who is now in California, telephoned his business partner's wife, Judy Gutowski, who said, "He was absolutely overjoyed. He said it was a terrific break. He said the people who have been arrested are completely unknown to him."

Defective Glove Quarantines
11 Working With Moon Rocks

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 2 (UPI)—A rubber glove with a hole in one finger was all it took to put seven scientists, almost one-third of the team examining Apollo-12's moon rocks, out of action.

It also shut down for up to 36 hours the laboratory where the scientists were studying the rocks and where they had just found a rock type prominent in Apollo-11's lunar samples but strangely lacking in those of Apollo-12.

The defective glove, discovered last night, exposed the scientists and four technicians to the lunar material. Space agency officials immediately quarantined them all, with Apollo-12 astronauts Charles Conrad, Richard F. Gordon and Alan L. Bean.

The eleven newcomers to the isolation suite at the space center's Lunar Receiving Laboratory must remain locked up with the astronauts until Dec. 10 to make sure they have not been contaminated. Officials said this was highly unlikely.

Strain Put on Team

Anthony J. Calio, chief of science and applications at the space center, said loss of the scientists from the moon-rock team for ten days of the four-week examination period would place a strain on other team members but should not delay too long the initial examinations.

Mr. Calio said an unexpected side benefit of the "accident" would be the opportunity for the experts in mineralogy and petrology to talk at length with the men who made America's second moon landing.

The accident was the first in handling Apollo-12's 72 1/4 pounds of lunar rock and soil samples, and the third in the history of the lab. Five persons, including a girl, were quarantined with the Apollo-11 crew as a result of two accidental exposures to moon material.

Mr. Calio said that just before the accident yesterday, the scientists had discovered two conglomerate rocks called breccia, "the

first ones we've been able to observe."

The absence of these rocks, which made up three-fourths of the Apollo-11 lunar treasure, from Apollo-12's samples was considered the greatest scientific mystery to come from the flight.

No Rules Set
In Order to
Desegregate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said in effect yesterday that the South must desegregate all of its schools by September, 1970, at the latest.

But the court declined, in a major opinion issued from its headquarters in New Orleans, to spell out just what a properly desegregated school system might or might not be.

The 24-page opinion covered appeals from federal district courts desegregation decisions in 16 school districts in six Southern states.

The 16 cases involved a rich array of legal issues. The main one was the pace of desegregation. But there were others of almost equal importance—whether massive residential segregation is an excuse for keeping some all-Negro schools, whether school districts can stop segregating by race but start segregating by test scores or sex, whether the generally liberal Fifth Circuit should keep control of desegregation cases or send them back to frequently unsympathetic district judges.

The Fifth Circuit had hoped to formulate some overriding rules that would settle all these bothersome issues. In the interim, however, the Supreme Court issued its desegregation-at-once decision, and that seemed to blot out other questions in the Fifth Circuit's ruling yesterday.

In all 16 cases, the court ordered that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare be consulted and a complete desegregation plan be agreed upon effective next September.

The court also said that all 16 school districts must desegregate their faculties, bus routes, and athletic and other extra-curricular activities no later than next Feb. 1, about mid-term. It stopped short, however, of rulings on most of the other questions before it.

A Correction

The Nov. 28 editions of the International Herald Tribune carried a Reuters report from Moscow concerning a would-be Russian political refugee who had entered the French Embassy. The story stated that the woman "was turned over to Soviet authorities about eight hours later." This statement did not appear in the Reuters dispatch but was inserted by the Herald Tribune from information from another news agency. Inadvertently, this information was not attributed to that agency. We have been informed that the statement is incorrect and that the Russian left the embassy voluntarily. The Herald Tribune regrets the error.

Poll Says 42%
Disapprove of
Agnew's Actions

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Harris Poll published yesterday said 42 percent of the people interviewed disapproved of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's actions, while 40 percent approved.

The poll of 1,445 households was taken Nov. 16-21. Mr. Agnew made his controversial speech criticizing the television networks on Nov. 14. The survey found Mr. Agnew is most popular in the South, in small towns and among people over 50.

A large proportion—67 percent—gave him credit for "having the courage to speak out against radical black leaders." Students where others "don't dare."

Eaton Continues to Hanoi

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (AP)—U.S. industrialist Cyrus Eaton left Moscow by air for Hanoi today on a private mission that he hopes will lead to peace in Vietnam.

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about Americans
abroad?

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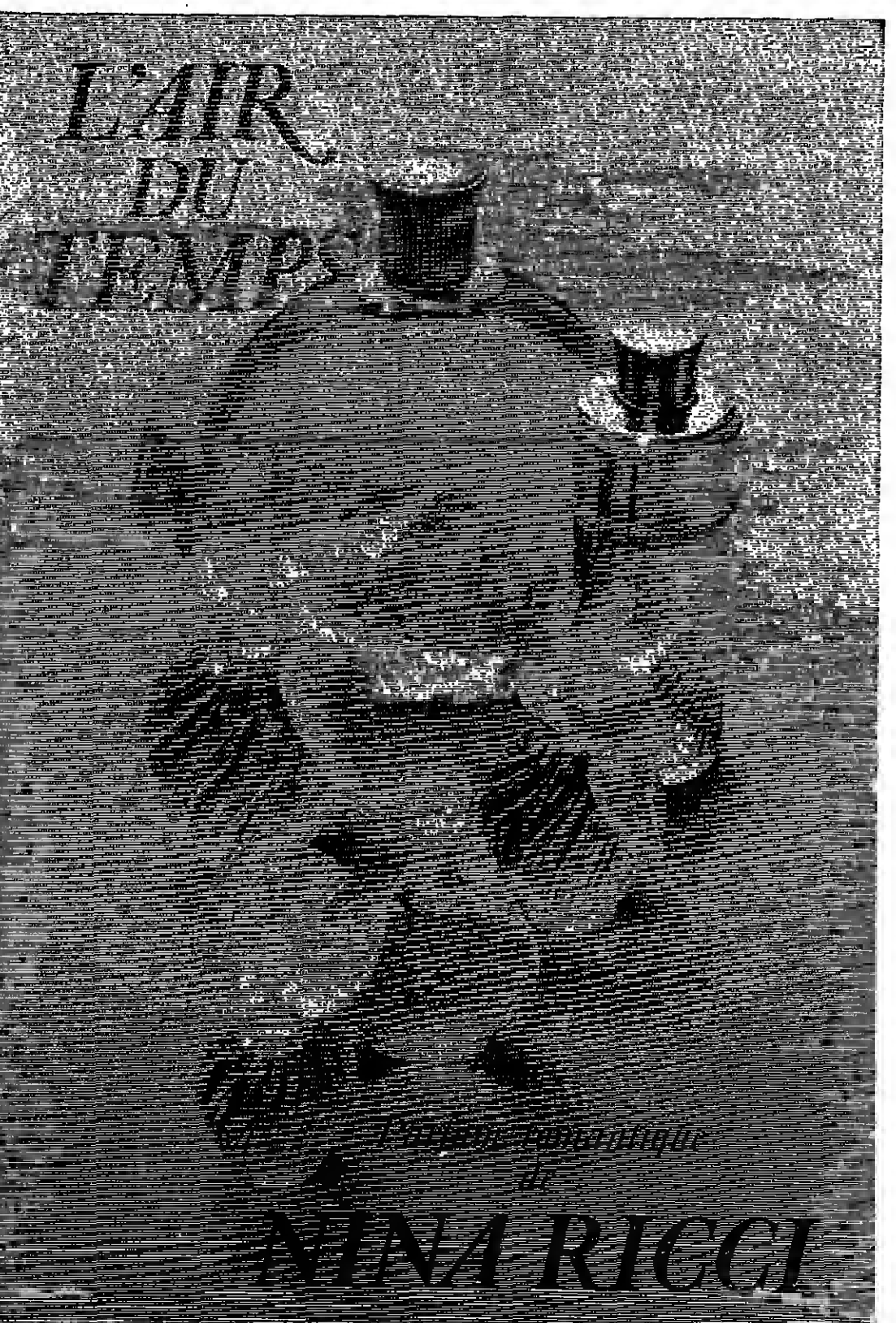
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No charges were filed in connection with the slayings of wealthy grocery executive Linda Labianca and his wife Rosemary in their Silver Lake, Calif., home the day after the Benedict Canyon massacre.

Formal charges in either case have yet to be filed against Mr. Manson, the alleged cult leader, who has a criminal record dating back 18 years, or

Russia Helps Cuba With New Weapons

Revealed in Article In Military Paper

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union is helping Cuba equip its armed forces with the newest weapons and military equipment, the armed forces newspaper Red Star said today.

Cuba's military men were working hard to learn how to master "formidable modern weapons and military equipment," it said in an article marking Cuban Armed Forces Day, which falls today.

Red Star did not specify the types of weapons but Western experts here said the loose phrasing could cover all sorts of weapons—including rockets, heavy artillery, tanks, aircraft and ships.

They said that if rockets were meant, there was every reason to assume that they were surface-to-air missiles and possibly short-range ground-to-ground missiles, and not medium-range intercontinental rockets of the type which caused the 1962 Soviet-American crisis after the Russians installed several in Cuba.

Observers saw the warmly worded article as a possible indication that the Defense Minister, Andrei Grechko, discussed a new arms deal with Cuban leaders last month during his visit to the island, the first by a Soviet defense minister.

Soviet-Cuban relations, strained since the 1962 crisis, have been returning to normal during the past year.

Czech Elections, Red Congress Are Postponed Until 1971

PRAGUE, Dec. 2 (AP).—The postponed congress of the Czechoslovak Communist party is not likely to be held before 1971, a government spokesman said today.

The announcement supplied new evidence of a power struggle within the party.

Josef Havlin, director of the government's Press and Information Office, told a news conference that, according to all indications, "both the party congress and Czechoslovak general elections would come in 1971."

The congresses normally take place every four years. The last was in 1964. An extraordinary congress held shortly after the Soviet-led invasion in 1968 and completely controlled by the liberal supporters of then party chief Alexander Dubcek has since been ruled illegal.

Observers believe there are two factors involved in the postponement.

First, strictly orthodox elements in the party believe that Dubcek supporters, especially in the lower and middle echelons of the party, still are trying to regain influence. These conservatives charge that less vulnerable liberals are taking the place of those ousted or forced to resign.

Conservative "Vendetta" But Gustav Husak, the new party chief, and his more moderate aides are known to be more concerned about the conservatives, who would like to seize complete control of the party.

In the lower echelons these conservatives are pressing for action

against even moderate liberals, in what one well-informed Czech source called a "vendetta campaign."

Mr. Havlin today said the authorities will try to further "consolidate the situation" in 1970 to create adequate conditions for elections and the Communist party congress.

He added that the party central committee will meet around mid-January next year to discuss the country's economic situation. This meeting has been repeatedly postponed.

Also today, the Education Ministry revoked most of the action program shaped by its liberal leadership in 1968 and 1969.

In doing so, it followed the example set several weeks ago by the Culture Ministry—basing official policy for the nation's intellectuals on directives formulated long before the Dubcek reforms.

This action program, which outlined reforms in education, "contains (policies) which are fundamentally incorrect, non-class, (and) non-Marxist," a ministry statement distributed by the official news agency CTK said.

Wolves Almost Extinct

OSLO, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The wolf, once the terror of lonely travelers and farmers on isolated farms, is almost extinct in Scandinavia, the Norwegian Wild Life Service said yesterday. There are probably not more than 20 or 25 wolves left in Norway, Sweden and Finland, the service said.

Warsaw Pact Meets Today to Thrash Out Policy on Bonn

By David Binder

BONN, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The major participants in the summit meeting of Soviet-bloc states that began tomorrow in Moscow have been busily gathering "evidence" to support their conflicting positions on how to deal with the new West German government headed by Willy Brandt.

According to sources in East Berlin, the East German Communists have already amassed an enormous documentation to show that Bonn's Social Democratic government is as serious a danger—if not worse—to Walter Ulbricht's East German state than Chancellor Brandt's conservative predecessors.

The East German argument, it is said, will be that West Germany should be kept at a great distance from Communist Europe, if not boycotted altogether.

The sources said that East Germany will be opposed by Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union, who are arguing for a measure of reconciliation with West Germany.

The sources said these countries have been gathering an equally massive "counterdokumentation" to prove that the time is ripe for seeking accommodation with Bonn that would lower tensions in Central Europe.

Emphasis on Trade

The counterdocumentation's main emphasis, one source said, was the fact that trade between the two Germanys had ballooned by 30 percent in the first nine months of 1969 to \$15 million—larger than the annual volume of Soviet-West German trade.

East Germany's Communist allies are extremely jealous of this trade, Bonn, a Communist source explained, not only because of its considerable volume, but also because it is carried out without customs or border taxes—giving East Germany the status of a non-duty-paying member of the European Common Market. No other East European state enjoys this benefit.

Asked to explain why Romania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia were playing no major roles in the con-

trovercy over how to deal with Bonn, a Communist source explained: "Romania is a bit out of it because it is pursuing an independent policy and has already established diplomatic relations with Bonn. Czechoslovakia does not count because it has been reduced to impotence by the Soviet occupation. Bulgaria is too small."

The Soviet Union and Poland have already indicated interest in

improving commercial and political ties with the Federal Republic—much to the annoyance of East Germany. Hungary's party chief, Janos Kadar, chimed in over the weekend in an interview with the Italian Communist paper, *Unita*, in which he said the Brandt government's approach to East Europe should be given serious attention.

Leaders Arrive in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—

Saudi, South Yemeni Fighting Reported

BEIRUT, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Fierce land and air fighting continued for the third consecutive day today along the disputed border between Saudi Arabia and South Yemen.

A Saudi military spokesman said the Saudi Royal Air Force yesterday destroyed 14 Yemeni transport vehicles filled with food and ammunition and inflicted an undisclosed number of casualties on Yemeni troops.

All our planes returned safely to their base," the spokesman was quoted as saying by the official Jeddah Radio, monitored here.

But news reports published today in Aden said South Yemeni anti-aircraft fire downed a Saudi plane yesterday and the Yemeni Air Force hit Saudi forces marching on the border, destroying armored vehicles.

The reports in the official South Yemeni newspaper *Al Thawri* said their troops also inflicted heavy casualties on the Saudis yesterday and fierce fighting continued today. The newspaper also said all Saudi planes were being flown by

Iranian pilots, following an attempted coup in the Saudi Royal Air Force last June.

Disputed Area

Fighting broke out between South Yemeni and Saudi troops last Wednesday over the disputed area of al-Wadea, 300 miles north of Aden.

Saudi warplanes began shelling South Yemeni forces who took over al-Wadea last Saturday and continued their raids until yesterday. The conflict over al-Wadea, according to Cairo's semi-official daily *Al-Ahram*, dates back to 1956 when the Saudi government gave the American-owned Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) a concession to explore for oil in the area.

Aramco moved technicians and rigs into the area and Saudi officials went along with them, *Al-Ahram* said.

Operations, however, stopped completely following a move by the British authorities in South Yemen. *Al-Ahram* said. In 1967, the British sent the Bedouin Corps in South Yemen

into the area and they drove off the oil officials, occupied the area, and seized the drilling equipment, according to *Al-Ahram*.

South Yemen, *Al-Ahram* reported, says that the recent border incidents were caused by Saudi Arabia after the Aden government concluded an oil agreement with Algeria for exploration in al-Wadea.

The agreement provided for establishment of a joint Yemeni-Algerian oil company to undertake the exploration operations, *Al-Ahram* said.

Consequently, the Saudis moved a military force to al-Shourourah, a Saudi area adjacent to al-Wadea. This prompted the South Yemeni forces to move in and occupy al-Wadea, *Al-Ahram* added.

Egyptian Mediation

CAIRO, Dec. 2 (AP).—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser is exploring the possibility of mediating the undeclared border war between Saudi Arabia and South Yemen, *Al-Ahram* said today.

Two Arabs Pl Innocent in Athens Bomb

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (AP).—Arab commandos who fired a grenade attack against a (Israeli airlines) office in Athens today pleaded not guilty today to which included premeditation.

They were remanded in pending a pretrial examination prosecutor Constantinos Konstantinos. The hearing of Jordanian guerrillas before a military court last night.

They were also charged with attempted murder, illegal use of explosives, foreign property and an explosion that endangered lives.

Elias Dargarabedian, the grenade last Thursday the death of a 2-year-old child, injuring 14 other people charged as perpetrator's son Seifeddin as an accomplice.

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ST-1-1504

ms Maker ought In etnam Guns

By Bruce Galpin

NTA, Dec. 2 (WP)—An arms manufacturer said he and not an Air Force Base, was responsible for the controversial shipments of arms from Vietnam to the United States.

The businessman, Mr. Werbell, 34, "We were trying to do a favor for everybody. I shame they have taken a deer like (Lt. Col.) Paul and made a scapegoat of Werbell didn't even know."

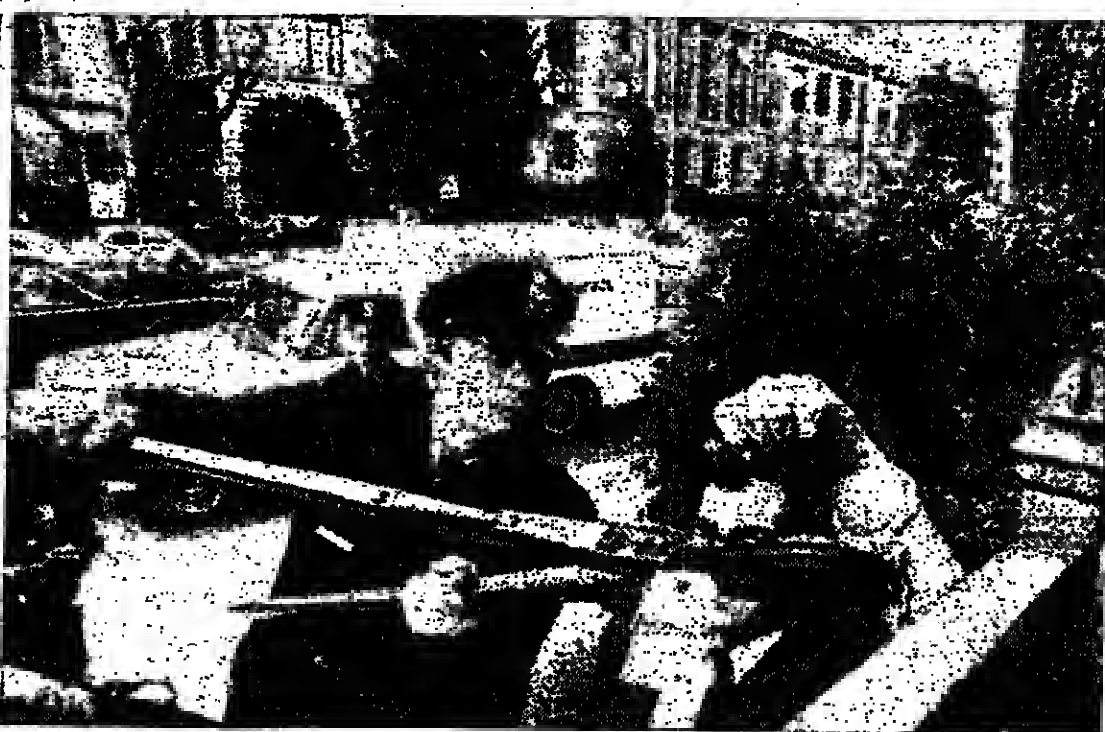
IN Agencies in Re-Study DDT Perils

EE, Dec. 2 (AP)—The United States Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization will re-study the health hazards of DDT "very carefully" this week, Director General Adjeke II, said yesterday.

Students Win FTC Hearing Campbell's Marble Soup

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT)—Students representing all consumers in the case. They also are proposing sanctions against the soup company.



CHAINED FOR FREEDOM—A Washington policeman clips the handcuff of one of the 18 young demonstrators who chained themselves to the Soviet Embassy. The demonstrators were protesting Russia's refusal to permit 18 Jewish families to emigrate.

Stephen Potter Dies at 69, 'Lifemanship' Books Author

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Stephen Potter, 69, satirical author of a trilogy on "Lifemanship," died today in a London hospital.

A former secretary to playwright Henry Arthur Jones and a lecturer in English literature at London University, Mr. Potter joined the staff of the British Broadcasting Corp. in 1938 as a writer and producer.

He gained prominence in 1947 with "Gamesmanship," which told habitual losers at games how to win without actually cheating. This book was followed in 1950 by "Lifemanship" and in 1952 by "One-Upmanship." The theme of all was how, through hard work, cunning and wit a mediocre could win girls, win at games and stay one-up on his fellows.

Paris City Council Was Buyer of Bateau Lavoir

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Studies that once housed artists Picasso, the Douanier Rousseau and Corneille Van Dongen have, after all, been taken over by the Paris City Council, it was confirmed today.

Students Win FTC Hearing Campbell's Marble Soup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT)—Students representing all consumers in the case. They also are proposing sanctions against the soup company.

Cold Wave, Snowstorms Sweep Italy

ROME, Dec. 2 (AP)—Italy today was in the grip of an early cold wave which left dozens of villages isolated in the mountains from the Alps to the heel of the Italian boot.

Two buses were trapped in snowdrifts with students and workers aboard near Benevento, inland from Naples. Police and firemen plowed their way through the snow to reach and dig out private cars stranded on the road.

After two straight days of rain, the weather turned dry at Cardito, near Naples, where flooding had forced evacuation of over 2,000 persons over the weekend.

Mass. School Ban On Religion for Holidays Lifted

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP)—The Marlborough school committee Sunday rescinded a ban on all religious reference to Christmas and Hanukkah in public schools.

Rails, Unions Try To Head Off Strike

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—U.S. railroads and four unions continued round-the-clock negotiations today in attempts to head off a nationwide rail shutdown scheduled for 12:01 a.m. tomorrow.

Geneva Urged as Site Of UN Economic HQ

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Sir Robert Jackson, of Australia, recommended yesterday that the UN's headquarters for economic development be shifted from New York to Geneva.

Feed a Toe, Starve a Fever

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (NYT)—Dr. A. J. Tyrrell, head of Britain's common-cold research unit, does not believe there is a cure for the common cold.

Auto-Policy Pay-Out Less Than 60 Pct.

Lawyers Get a Third
Of Premium Gap

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP)—A new analysis of auto insurance shows that in the last decade, motorists paid premiums totaling \$81.5 billion and got back less than 60 percent of that in benefits.

The analysis, said to be of unprecedented scope, was prepared by the staff of the Senate anti-trust subcommittee for a three-day hearing conducted this week by Chairman Philip A. Hart, D., Mich.

Although the auto-insurance industry says its earnings are low, subcommittee counsel Dean L. Sharp and Charles E. Bengert presented data challenging the contention.

In the 1959-1968 decade, the staff said, 1,200 firms selling all kinds of insurance—prospering as well as struggling companies—had average after-tax earnings of 10.5 percent.

Of the \$81.5 billion pay-in in the decade ended last Dec. 31, \$47.7 billion was disbursed to claimants as net benefits, \$33 billion went for expenses and \$800 million was underwriting profit after taxes.

Investments of the \$81.5 billion yielded an additional after-tax profit of \$3.2 billion.

Of the \$33 billion in expenses, \$1 billion went to defense lawyers. The largest share, \$11.3 billion, was for agents' commissions. Other selling expenses consumed \$5 billion, adjustment expenses \$2 billion, overhead \$4.2 billion and state taxes \$2.3 billion.

Another staff exhibit showed that the administrative expense involved in delivering benefits is much higher for auto liability than for other forms of insurance.

For auto liability the expense per \$100 in benefits was computed to be \$125, compared with \$50 for workmen's compensation and \$30 for group accident and health plans.

In auto liability, lawyers battle over who was at fault in an accident. Workmen's compensation and group accident and health plans pay victims regardless of fault.

In an exchange with Sen. Hart, James M. Cahill, general manager of the Insurance Rating Board, whose members write 24 percent of the auto insurance sold, favored adoption of a no-fault plan.

"Almost everybody would be benefited," Mr. Cahill said. "A great deal of legal cost would be largely eliminated," and "all the delays would be largely eliminated, too."

At the same time senior civil-service executives announced another series of work-to-rule campaigns between now and Christmas which spells near paralysis for the state machinery.

The executives consider the government has failed to honor an agreement with them on the details of planned reform of the state bureaucracy.

Many temporary schoolteachers stayed at home today at the start of a year of police investigation.

U.S. Theater Group Banned in Italy

ROME, Dec. 2 (AP)—Ten men and six women of New York's "Living Theater" charged with public obscenity for a near-nude show at the University of Rome, were ordered by Italian police to leave the country today.

Anesthetists' Strike Cancels Most Operations in Italy

ROME, Dec. 2 (Reuters)—Italian surgeons had to cancel all but urgent operations today because of a nationwide strike by anesthetists.

House surgeons belonging to two unions also caused delays by working to rule to back similar demands for inclusion in new wage agreements being worked out for hospital staffs.

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The Idea of Europe

There was a certain pathos in the demonstration for European federalism outside the Hall of Knights in The Hague. For while within the hall the delegates of the Common Market were revealing bread-and-butter differences that had a strong substratum of nationalism, the Warsaw Pact countries were preparing to do much the same in Moscow. The dream of a truly federalized Europe that flickered like a star of hope over the ruins of World War II can hardly be glimpsed through the clouds of nationalism lying over Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

There were, in fact, two approaches to European unity after Nazi Germany's surrender. One was a federal union of democratic states, recognizing their common culture and geographic ties; the other, Marxist internationalism. The latter, in Stalinist hands, was virtually indistinguishable from Russian imperialism; it bound the East in military chains and bound the West, out of fear, in a bondage that was less stringent, to be sure, but was still largely military.

As fear relaxed on both sides of the Iron Curtain, and the curtain itself became frayed and moth-eaten, new visions of a new Europe began to emerge. France, under De Gaulle, sought a kind of concert of Europe on the 19th-century pattern, stopping in the west at the Channel, and blandly disregarding the Soviet Union's deep entanglements in Asia. Others in the West tried to strengthen and extend the instruments of cooperation that had been formed in the first

bitter need of the Forties and Fifties, while the East began to work toward its own kind of federalism within the tight grasp of the Kremlin.

Economic stresses provided much of the incentive for both Western federalism and Eastern nationalism; fear of America and Soviet strength added to the movement. But these last trends tended to cancel one another out—while fear of a recrudescence of Germany played its own part in Central Europe.

The ideal is a Europe extensive enough and united enough to serve as a make-weight against both of the superpowers—and this ideal has inspired much American thinking as well as the merely anti-American thought of many Europeans. But while a Romania, a Yugoslavia, may give some hope of such a development, the example of Czechoslovakia demonstrates that it is still far from realization, and the impenitent and self-serving Stalinism of the East German regime remains as an obstacle to even moderate moves toward European collaboration.

But while the dream of a Monnet, a Churchill, remains just that, there has been progress toward the peaceful coexistence of European states, if not toward organic union. This progress is not unlike the ecumenism of which the Christian religious bodies talk so much these days; if it has not yet resulted in substantial reduction of the number of communions, at least there is no longer the same bitterness among them. Union may not be much closer, but war is receding. And that, given human perversity, is a great gain.

Soviet Literary Life

Most critics, not all of them Western, consider Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's books among the noblest of this century, without doubt among the noblest Russian works of this century. They are political to the degree that any great book, say any of Tolstoy's, is political. In fact "The First Circle" and "The Cancer Ward" are direct descendants of "The Brothers Karamazov" and "Dead Souls," comparisons which are apt since Solzhenitsyn is now subject to the same official harassment as Dostoevski and Gogol. The only difference is that, unlike Dostoevski, Solzhenitsyn has yet to be imprisoned, and unlike Gogol, he has not yet fled the country. The frightened men of the Kremlin have taken a position not even the czars dared take: They have refused Solzhenitsyn permission to publish. Earlier this year, he was read out of the Writers' Union of the Russian Republic—an institution which, thank God, has no parallel in the United States.

The crimes Solzhenitsyn is said to have committed are many, but the principal one appears to be the crime of thought, which in the Soviet Union today is a very serious offense. Lately, the bandwagon—or is it a tumbrel?—is gathering speed. The latest literary figure to climb aboard is Mikhail A. Sholokhov, the winner of the 1965 Nobel Prize for Literature. According to a dispatch in the New York Times, Sholokhov made his attack in a speech that "drew laughter and applause" from more than 4,500 collective farmers attending a collective farm con-

gress in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. "We also have bumper and lean years, including dust storms," Sholokhov told the farmers, referring to Soviet literature. "But you have done away with pests while we, unfortunately, have Colorado beetles—those who eat Soviet bread but who want to serve Western bourgeois masters and send their works there through secret channels. Soviet men of letters want to get rid of them." That is the statement of a Nobel laureate before a collective farm congress.

It is very difficult to draw a parallel to the United States. It is as if after the publication of "An American Tragedy" in France, Theodore Dreiser had been banned by all American publishers, denounced by the Coolidge administration and a campaign of vilification begun in the Saturday Evening Post and the Atlantic Monthly, all of this culminating in a derisory speech by Sherwood Anderson before a plenary session of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The current campaign seems aimed at driving Solzhenitsyn out of Russia, much as Gogol was obliged to leave and live in Rome. Some writers of conscience, notably the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, are said to have appealed to the writers' union to ask it to review its expulsion of Solzhenitsyn. The writer, meanwhile, is living in Russia and writing but not publishing there.

The least one can say of it is that it is in the great Russian tradition of attempted—and, one might add, unsuccessful—suppression of genius.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Divorce in Italy

The bill to legalize divorce in Italy is mild by the standards of most other European countries... Italy has reached a stage of social development in which public opinion no longer accepts the absolute sacrosanctity of marriage.

It is now argued that the new divorce bill is in conflict with the Concordat, and that it is therefore unconstitutional. Should the Constitutional Court invalidate the bill, then the whole weight of lay and left-wing opinion which supported the bill might turn to campaign for the Lateran treaty's abrogation. The Italian church might then learn, as the French church has learned, that it is possible to survive and even to flourish in separation from the state.

—From The Times (London).

A Political Antiquity

The Alto Adige agreement between the Italian and Austrian foreign ministers offers a new chance to liquidate from European history a politically silly antiquity. It was about time.

If it be terrorism that drove Italy's Aldo Moro and his Austrian colleague (Kurt Waldheim) to the conference table, then this is the gratifying result of activity that is

objectionable in every way... The prolongation of minority problems such as South Tyrol does not make sense anymore. A genuine, realistic arrangement will be the death of terrorism.

—From De Volkskrant (Amsterdam).

Springboks Protests

In South Africa there is deep concern over the manner in which Harold Wilson and his government are indirectly encouraging opposition to the Springboks rugby team. The target of Wilson and his colleagues is apparently to discourage further visits by South African sports teams to Britain.

The mass demonstration Wednesday in Manchester and the cowardly attack on Dr. Hendrik Luttig, our dignified ambassador in Britain, were both encouraged by the knowledge that members of the British government persistently attack South Africa, its domestic policy and sports teams in the sharpest language.

Actions of the British government are damaging British interests in South Africa no matter whether Wilson realizes this or not. The British government wants our trade but in other matters it tramples on us.

—From Die Transvaler (Johannesburg).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

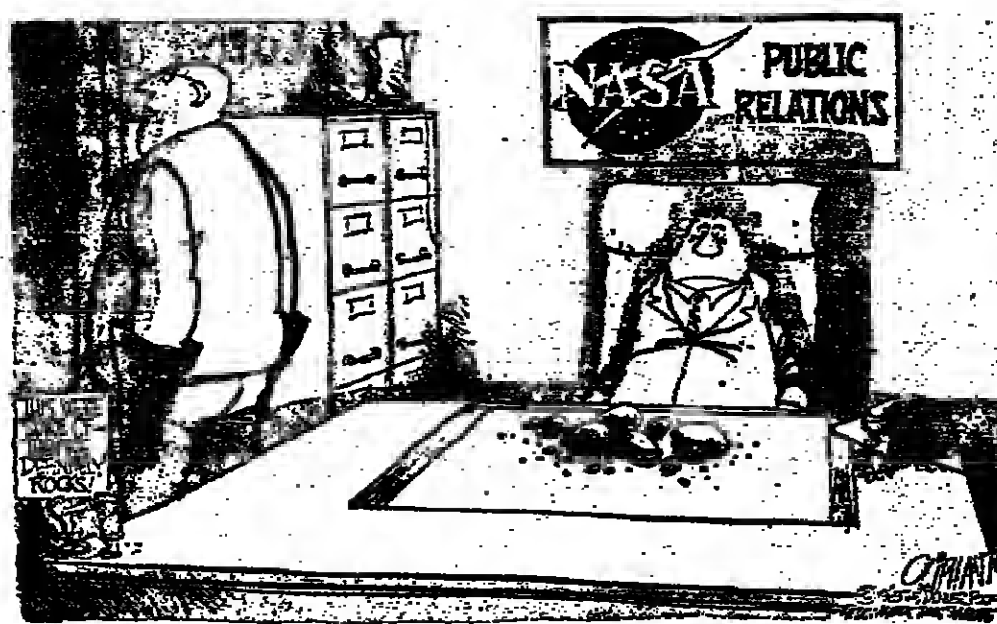
Dec. 3, 1894

PARIS—People have for some time been accustomed to look upon the improved relations between France and Germany as a final and accomplished fact. Unfortunately this is by no means the case, and the slightest incident, of no apparent importance, suffices to prove to all the world that the understanding is merely superficial. It is plain that, whenever indiscretions have been committed in France, the Germans have risen to the fly with a promptitude which cannot but cause alarm.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 3, 1919

NEW YORK—The real object of Le Valera's visit to the United States, according to some critics here, was disclosed yesterday when the "First President of the Irish Republic" announced that a campaign was about to be opened to float a \$10,000,000 bond certificate issue of the Republic of Ireland next January. Frank P. Walsh will be the national director and prominent Irish-Americans will open various headquarters throughout the country. Ireland has called her sons.



"Here's Your Share of the Moon Rocks. Study Them and Then Justify Their Expense!"

Finch's Bid for the Senate

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The first major change in the Nixon cabinet now depends upon the health, plus the will to run again, of California's aging, ailing Republican senator, George Murphy.

If the movie actor-politician agrees to step aside, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert Finch will run for the Senate seat Murphy now holds. Leading California Republicans have been pressing Sen. Murphy to yield to Mr. Finch, on the ground that his throat tumor will make it very difficult for Sen. Murphy to campaign effectively for re-election.

As usual in such cases, the problem is both delicate and complicated. At 67, Sen. Murphy is sprightly and energetic. His doctors have assured him that the growth in his throat, though inoperable, is wholly benign. Yet he cannot speak much above a whisper, and the Senate has therefore given him special permission—the first on record—to use a portable amplifier in the Senate chamber.

Much in Demand

He does not wish to withdraw. Though he always has to use special amplifying apparatus, he is much in demand on the right-wing political lecture circuit. By using the same system, he believes that he can solve his campaigning problem.

As of now, therefore, Mr. Finch's departure from the Nixon cabinet does not appear likely. Yet one cannot tell, as yet, whether the pressure on Sen. Murphy to withdraw will continue to build up until he gives way to it. The uncertainty lies in the always unknowable, treacherous, polls.

California's careful Field poll already shows Mr. Finch running substantially better than Sen. Murphy against California's three most probable Democratic senatorial nominees. These are president

S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College, Rep. John V. Tunney, and former Attorney General Stanley Mosk.

Of these three, it is significant that Dr. Hayakawa makes far the best showing against both Sen. Murphy and Mr. Finch. Being tough with student militants—which is how Dr. Hayakawa emerged from academic obscurity—plainly has very great voter appeal.

The November Field poll gave Mr. Finch 48 percent against Dr. Hayakawa's 39 percent and Sen. Murphy 46 percent against Dr. Hayakawa's 40 percent, with the rest "don't know" in both cases. Considering the senator's handicap, Dr. Hayakawa would therefore have a good chance of beating Sen. Murphy, whereas he would have a very uphill race against Mr. Finch.

If later polls move in a manner unfavorable to Sen. Murphy, therefore, the pressure for his withdrawal is bound to increase. The White House, which has a vital interest in the outcome of the 1970 elections to the Senate, could even be led to take a hand.

Yet what makes this situation interesting, at bottom, is the fairly obvious eagerness of the most conspicuous and able liberal Republican in the Nixon cabinet to exchange his cabinet place for a Senate seat. This by no means implies any loosening of the strong personal ties between Secretary Finch and President Nixon.

Mr. Finch's aim has always been to return to elective politics, and his intention to do so in 1970, if Sen. Murphy will only step aside, can therefore be over-interpreted. Yet the fact has to be faced that the Nixon administration's present trend is rightward, and this conservative tendency will surely be accentuated if Mr. Finch departs.

Again, this conservative tendency, though real enough, can too easily

be exaggerated. All reasonably sharp-eyed observers were always aware that Attorney General John Mitchell was the "Iron Chancellor" of the present cabinet. Those who now speak of Mr. Mitchell's "emergence" as the "Nixon administration's strong man" are merely admitting, by implication, their own lack of vision to the real state of affairs.

Mitchell Allies

But there are other symptoms, like the recent total centralization of the entire White House staff operation, with the exception of the Foreign Affairs Department, under the stern control of H. R. Haller and Robert Brinkman, who are, in turn, close Mitchell allies. And important political moves have also been made—most notably, the President's decision to use Vice-President Spiro Agnew to lead the attack on the liberals and left-wingers.

All this is causing howls and agitations, and indignant outcries about "polarization." But it is a little late in the day to be wailing indignantly, because the Nixon administration is turning out to be what every sensible man always expected.

After all, most of the howlers and outcriers did their snide, highly effective best to cut the guts out of Hubert Humphrey, and they thereby gave the country its present President.

'Oriental' Victims

Lt. William Calley, according to the New York Times of Nov. 25, is to stand trial for premeditated murder of more than 100 villagers in Vietnam. The charges against Lt. Calley, as drafted by the U.S. Army, identify the victims as "Oriental human beings." The choice of the term "Oriental" is significant. It suggests that, for the U.S. Army leadership 20 months after the slaughter, there remains a basic difference between killing "Orientals" and, say, white Americans.

Racial attitudes of this sort helped to provide the background for the kind of war crimes with which Lt. Calley is charged. Since these attitudes persist, and since large U.S. forces continue to operate in Vietnam, such crimes are likely to go right on occurring.

DANIEL THORNER.

One of your readers (Kate McCorquodale, Nov. 29-30) recently spoke in the Letters column of two soldiers who were present at the alleged My Lai massacre but refused to participate in it. She wondered what in their background had "kept these two men human."

Their behavior was indeed unusual, but to imply that the other soldiers present had failed to remain human seems to me tragically to miss the point. If, as alleged, there was a general slaughter of women and children at My Lai, then the men responsible for it were behaving in an eminently human fashion, as even the cursory reading of history (including American history) and the history of the 20th century amply demonstrates.

It does none of us any good to pretend that eruptions of violence are somehow not "human"—when, in fact, it is precisely such violence that (among many other things) distinguishes Man from other animals. When The New York Times, in its editorial of Dec. 1, speaks of the "bestial" instincts unleashed by war, it is doing a considerable injustice to beasts.

The lesson of My Lai, I think, is not that men sometimes cease to be "human," but that, being human, we must somehow find a way to survive our own humanity.

RICHARD W. MURPHY.

Hopefully, the revelation of American atrocities in Vietnam will arouse the Great Silent Majority into demanding American withdrawal, but past experience does not justify optimism. The Great Silent Majority has already lost 40,000 of its husbands and sons, and its grief has been bottled in private bitterness and resignation.

The administration's feelings will

A Dubious Bargain

Tax Bill and Crime

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Last week's report from the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence makes a point that is terribly pertinent to the current Senate debate on the tax bill—a point that has been largely overlooked.

The commission, headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, in its study of "crime in the streets," the epidemic of violence that afflicts the major cities and fosters the politics of fear, said there are only two ways of dealing with the problem.

Either society and government will make the expenditure of public funds needed to combat crime and to eliminate its causes or individual families will buy as much protection for themselves as they can afford.

The consequences of the choice are enormous—and the tax bill is an important part of the choice, because it represents the biggest decision the national priorities Congress will make this year.

In its present form, even without the additional tax-reduction amendments Sen. Albert Gore is sponsoring) it embodies a political compromise to procure a limited amount of tax reform at a substantial cost in federal revenues.

\$9 Billion in Cuts

The reforms—many of them worthwhile in themselves—would bring the government something over \$9 billion a year of extra revenue, when fully implemented. At the same time, it is proposed that more than \$9 billion a year of tax cuts be granted. About \$635 million of the cuts would go to poor families, who would be relieved of their income tax obligations by the bill. But the vast bulk of the tax relief would go into the pockets of the middle- and upper-income families as a subsidy to further private consumption.

It is this decision to give private spending priority over public investment that has largely escaped challenge in congressional debate. Belatedly, the administration and some members of the Joint Economic Committee have questioned the inflationary aspects of the scheduled tax cuts. But few voices have been heard from either party challenging the basic assumption that private spending has priority over public.

Yet that question must be raised again when considering the Eisenhower commission's description of what the "private spending" solution to the crime problem means to the future of our country.

If individuals are left to cope with the problem of providing safety for themselves, the commission says, central business districts will be inhabited only during day-

time "and will be largely except for police patrols at nighttime hours."

"High-rise apartment" and residential compounds, "ed by private guards and devices, will be fortified; upper-middle and high populations living at prime times in the cities."

In the suburbs, the commission says, "ownership of guns almost universal; homes fortified by an array of from window grills to surveillance equipment; armed volunteers in cars will ment inadequate police in neighborhoods closer to the city; and extreme left-right-wing groups will h menacing armories of which could be brought in with or without any provo

Places of Terror

"High-speed, patrolled ways will be sanctified connecting safe areas, and automobiles... will be equipped with unbreakable light armor and other features. Inside garages, parking will be available buildings in or near the city. Armed guards will i gun on all forms of public portation."

Meanwhile, the report i ghetto slum neighborhoods places of terror, with crime, perhaps completed police control during hours... Between the deteriorating central and the network of safe areas and sanctified ways will be, not unreasonably, ing hatred and desperate

That is a disturbing picture of America, a society constantly being a society that is possibly against the odds, and institutions of self-government, but so different from the old day that anyone can be exaggerated.

What is the alternative Eisenhower commission, other body that has look problem, says there are be a massive community sources—doubling the spend on the criminal i tem and making billions available to improve education and job oppo the slums that produce our urban crime.

Those billions, of course Congress is prepar turn to the taxpayers' ducement to accept so steps toward equity in it tem.

It is a dubious bargain.

Letters

DANIEL ALLAN.
Liege, Belgium.

Pro-War Costs

Last Saturday the Trib brought the news about four Southern congressmen who introduced legislation that would require leaders of anti-war demonstrations to post bonds covering costs of extra police and cleaning-up.

We feel that such legislation would be acceptable only if the four congressmen agreed to foot the bill of the pro-war demonstration that has been going on for so long in Vietnam.

H. G. KAUDERS.

Lodge's Departure

About the most audacious comments about Henry Cabot Lodge by G. I. Sulzberger and others seem to call for some comment to set the matter in perspective. I have no desire to inject of hominem remarks into discussion about Vietnam. No doubt Mr. Lodge acts out of sincerity and tries to serve his country. But there also is no doubt about his extreme, doctrinaire inflexibility.

It is, of course, primarily policies rather than diplomats which determine the outcome of wars. One does not re whether either the Am the Vietnamese were agreed to anything. But that few men less like come to an agreement Vietnamese opponents been found. If Mr. Lodge's resignation, lack of administration, the Paris negotiations. On hand, regardless of this viewpoint of those who d interest in reaching an Mr. Lodge's removal negotiations can only be as a plus—perhaps an plus.

FRED WARNER
Schloss Eichbühl, Aas

Truce Violat

A year ago, in a letter by the IRT, I made a you: I promised to re writing anti-Rockefeller you would promise to Buchwald's annual Th month.

I kept my end of th But guess enough, the "Mord Donnan" on the of your Nov. 24 issue. Rocky may be born now, but expect me to some other cherished for

ANTONY C.
Madrid.

WHERE TO STAY
appears twice a week in the **Herald Tribune**

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Reports Other Gain Reserves

Straight Jump; Debt Repayment

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP).—British gold and foreign reserves increased last month for the first time since the pound rose in the third straight month, Treasury reported today.

Reserves were calculated after a month for loans on the defense of the pound, November, 1967, devaluations included \$199.2 million in the International Monetary Fund, \$74.4 million in the International Settlements, and \$10.1 million in the Bank of England.

Reserves increased by \$1.1 billion in October, when there were no repayments and by \$1.2 billion in September when repayments were made. The latest figures were in advance of earlier results reported in the first half of the year.

The improvement in the reserves followed three months in which Britain's reserves had fallen. The first time this year that the reserves rose was in the second half of 1968.

U.S. Experts See Liquidity Crunch

By Carl Gewirtz

LONDON, Dec. 2. — Leading private economists voiced divided opinions on the outlook for the U.S. economy at an international conference here today. But all were agreed that there is an impending liquidity crunch that could test the solvency of many American companies.

'Mini-Recession' In U.S. Seen by Japanese Agency

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (AP).—The U.S. economy may suffer a "mini-recession" in the early 1970s that may set off a chain reaction in Japan and Western Europe, according to Japan's Economic Planning Agency.

The agency said today that the U.S. economy is in a "mini-recession" and that it is likely to continue for some time. The agency said that the U.S. economy is in a "mini-recession" and that it is likely to continue for some time.

already taken mean that demand pressures will over the next several quarters, continue to slacken, thus creating favorable implications for prices and the foreign trade balance.

Mr. Mausel agreed that there is "some possibility of financial crisis in individual markets."

But he said "I hope, I am convinced that the Fed will not sit back and allow any major financial institutions or markets to go to the wall."

William H. Chartner, vice-president and economist for Goldman, Sachs and Co. and assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs in the Johnson administration, forecast there will be no recession in the United States next year and little abatement of inflationary pressures.

But Henry Kaufman, partner and economist at Salomon Brothers and Hutzler, and Albert M. Wojniolow, vice-president and economist at First Boston Corp., took the opposite view.

The Wall Street advisers made their observations at the second session of the European institutional investors' conference here.

Mr. Chartner also differed with his colleagues over the outlook for corporate profits. He estimated they would decline next year by 8 to 10 percent from 1968 levels.

Mr. Kaufman, however, predicted that "there will probably be a delayed recognition that the profit squeeze is worse than had been originally anticipated. . . . I suspect that you will hear estimates of declines off at least 15 to 20 percent."

Both he and Mr. Wojniolow agreed that a subsequent recovery in profits would be gradual and "less spectacular" than is widely anticipated.

"Monetary policy is no push-button machine," Mr. Wojniolow warned, and a let-up in the Fed's tight credit policies will bring no sudden change in the profit outlook.

"Barring a new war, it is likely to be some years before federal spending or business capital goods purchases revive to the extent that would regenerate inflationary pressures or a recovery in profits—or interest rates—to the levels of late 1968 and early 1969," he said.

Liquidity Question

Mr. Kaufman also talked about "the most disturbing aspect" of the "very substantial lowering of liquidity standards by both borrowers and lenders. Business corporations have resorted to a large volume of short-term financing through banks and through the issuance of commercial paper and they have also converted liquid assets into cash. . . .

"Among our financial institutions, liquidity is most noticeable at commercial banks which have [incurred] a large volume of non-deposit liabilities."

Free Gold Price Sinks to \$35.30

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The price of gold on the free market here fell 25 cents to \$35.30 an ounce this afternoon, the lowest since the two-tier price system was introduced in April, 1968.

The previous low was set at \$35.35 last Tuesday.

Dealers have cited growing confidence in the world's major currencies as a general reason for the recent decline in gold prices. Commercial buyers were also holding back in the hope of further falls.

EEC Sets Monetary Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

Members should meet twice a year to coordinate policies, both in the monetary field and in related sectors such as foreign investment, patents, regional planning and employment.

The French president said the community not only should adopt common internal policies, but also should have a common front in the International Monetary Fund, the organization that manages a pool of \$22 billion in gold and currencies of 112 nations.

Japanese Firms Show Increases In Profits, Sales

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Kawasaki Steel Co. today declared an unchanged 10 percent dividend for the six months ended Oct. 31.

After-tax profit more than doubled, at \$18.8 million, compared with \$5.8 million in the same period last year on a 20 percent gain in gross sales to \$493.49 million from the \$412.61 million of a year ago.

Sony Repeats Dividend

Sony Corp. declared an unchanged 30 percent dividend for the six months ended Oct. 31.

After-tax profit increased 7 percent to \$1.08 million from \$1.01 million in the same period a year ago on gross sales of \$148.41 million, up 28 percent from the \$115.7 million total last year.

Toyota Pays Same

Toyota Motor Corp. declared an unchanged 16 percent dividend for the fiscal year to Oct. 31.

Net profit edged to \$14.12 million from the \$14.06 million in the year before. \$290.58 million and gross sales of \$290.58 million were 3.6 percent ahead of the \$280.4 million in fiscal 1968.

Belgians Offer Some Support for British Dockers

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Dutch dock workers' unions today to a call from British counterparts for support for the U.K. workers' ban on container traffic—but the support was less than it was asked.

The Dutch unions pledged that their members would support a permanent transfer of container port operations to the U.K.

The \$15 million container at Tilbury has been in use for some time. The use of a strike by longshoremen would be a disaster for the U.K. and the U.K. would be a disaster for the U.K.

Brimmer Still Pessimistic On Inflation

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board governor Andrew F. Brimmer said today that monetary strings must be kept tight until inflation is checked.

This need was made even more pressing because of the declining contribution which fiscal policy was making to the overall stabilization effort, Mr. Brimmer said in a speech prepared for delivery before a business conference here.

Dun & Bradstreet to Merge With Corinthian Broadcasting

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—which provides for a payment of \$14.4 a share for the 40.22 million shares of Dun & Bradstreet Inc., Corinthian Broadcasting Corp., controlled by John Hay Whitney, announced yesterday that they had agreed in principle to merge.

The terms of the merger proposal provide for an exchange of stock with a market value of about \$134 million. Mr. Whitney owns about 49 percent of Corinthian's 3.4 million outstanding shares, for each of which Dun & Bradstreet will exchange 0.875 of a share of its stock.

Nixon Fires FNMA President; Lapin Says He Will Fight Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—A White House spokesman said today President Nixon plans to replace Raymond H. Lapin, president of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

No reason for Mr. Lapin's dismissal was given by assistant press secretary Jerry Warren and no date was set. Mr. Lapin has served as the head of the government-sponsored private mortgage corporation since July, 1967.

Mitsui, Hoechst Form Joint Cosmetic Firm

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Mitsui Petrochemical Co. said today it has formed a joint venture in Japan with Farwest Hoechst AG to import and manufacture cosmetic products for the Japanese market.

The new firm, Loumar Cosmetics KK, is capitalized at \$380,000 of which 60 percent is provided by the Japanese firm and the rest by Hoechst.

Kaiser, AMC Sign An Agreement on Jeep Takeover

DETROIT, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—American Motors Corp. and Kaiser Industries say they have signed a previously announced agreement for the purchase by American Motors of Kaiser Jeep Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kaiser Industries.

The definitive agreement, which would give Kaiser a controlling interest in AMC, is subject to certain conditions including approval by AMC stockholders.

World Exports Rise 13%, IMF Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—World exports in the third quarter of 1969 were at an estimated annual rate of \$239 billion—up more than 13 percent from the third quarter of last year, according to the International Monetary Fund.

The just-released figure for the third quarter of this year was down slightly from the record \$246 billion rate of the second quarter.

German Ford Prices

COLOGNE, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Ford-Werke AG said today it has raised its vehicle prices by up to 5.7 percent effective immediately.

The company said that the price increase was necessary to cover the rising costs of raw materials and labor.

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ISSUE PRICE: \$10.00 per share. 28th April 1969: \$10.00 per share. 28th April 1969: \$10.00 per share.

N.Y. Prices Fall Again; Dow Breaks 1969 Low

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—With a minimum of fanfare, prices on the New York Stock Exchange sank today to their lowest levels in nearly three years, as measured by its most popular barometer.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after repeated tests since mid-summer, finally went below this year's closing low of 801.96 on July 23. But the breakthrough was by an eyelash.

Major oils, depressed recently, were mixed today. Jersey Standard gained 3/8 to 51 3/8. Atlantic Richfield 7/8 to 52 5/8. Texaco and Gulf were fractionally lower while Standard Oil of California was unchanged at 50.

Reaction Mild

While acknowledging the new low in the industrial average, Wall Street analysts noted that the latest penetration—less than a full point—was hardly spectacular. Others pointed to the continuing low volume as an encouraging sign and there were analysts, too, who tag the market as "over-sold" on a technical basis and perhaps ready for a rally.

Swift & Co. Shows 36% Earnings Gain

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The closing of marginal and money-losing units plus other operating efficiencies enabled Swift & Co. to lift earnings 36 percent to \$21.57 million in the 53 weeks ended Nov. 1 from operating earnings of \$15.88 million in the 52 weeks ended Oct. 31, 1968.

Robert W. Reneker, president of the largest U.S. meat processor, reported yesterday that earnings for fiscal 1969 equaled \$1.60 a share, compared with \$1.13 a share the year before. After an extraordinary charge of \$87 million, the company had net loss of \$41.13 million in fiscal 1968.

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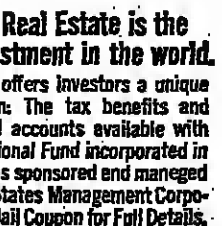
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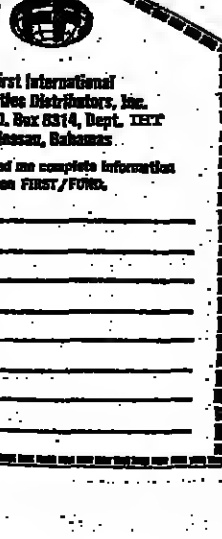
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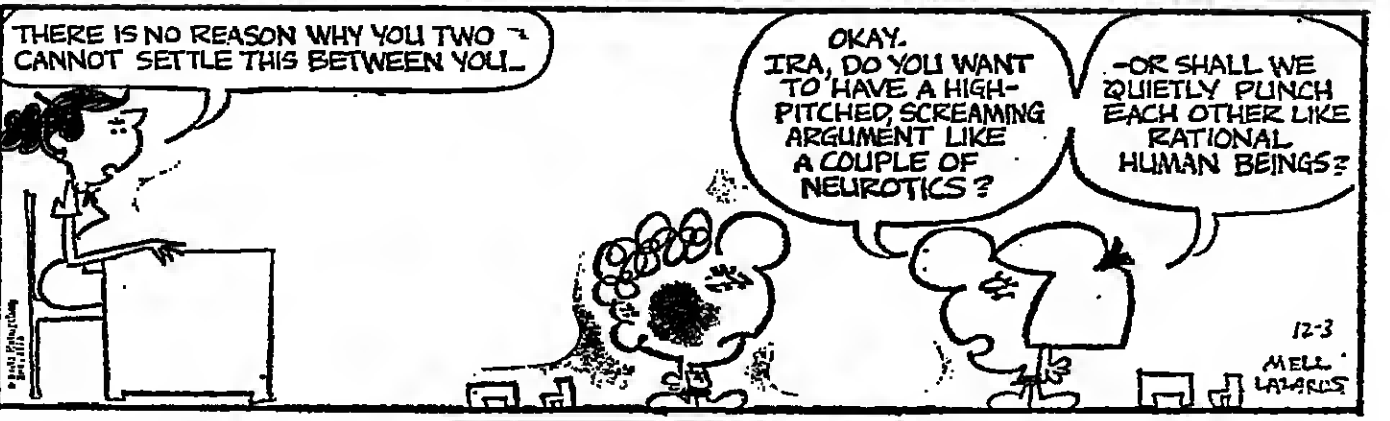
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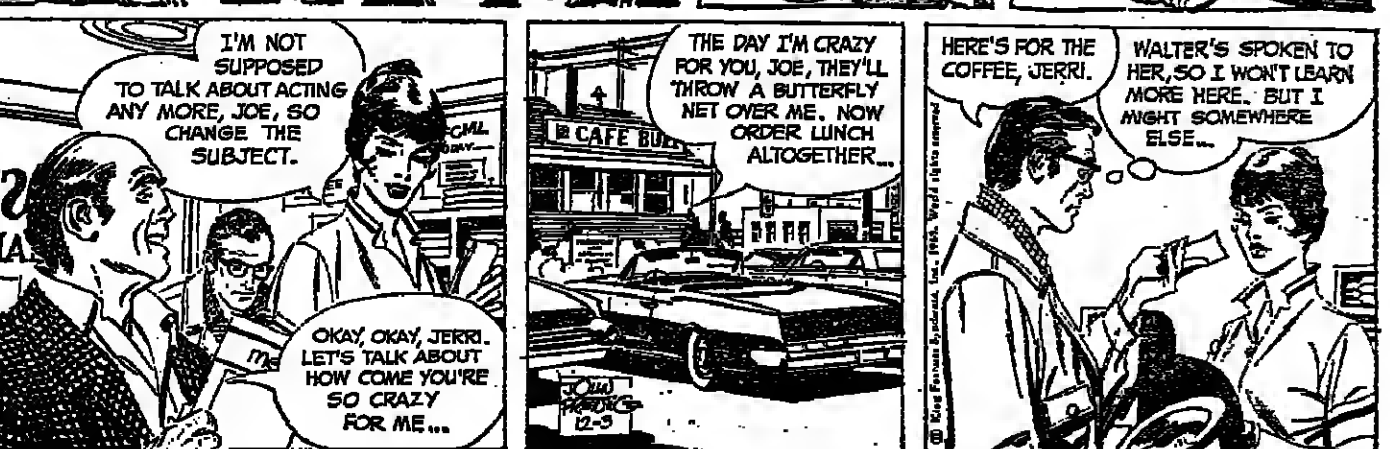
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South had one of the relatively rare hands on which it is right to rebid a five-card suit. His suit was strong and there was no sensible alternative to rebidding it. North's good controls fully justified his second-round jump to game.

West led the spade four, hoping to cut down ruffs in the dummy, and East's jack was taken by the ace. South finessed in hearts, hoping to establish that suit, and East won with the king.

Past led the diamond king. His aim was to cut South's communications with the dummy, even at the possible cost of giving up a diamond trick. This plan had merit, but the spade ten was available to the declarer as an alternative entry.

South took the diamond king with the ace and should have persisted with hearts. By using the spade ten as an entry, he would have been able to make five trump tricks, three hearts and two diamonds.

But the declarer did not know that the heart suit would break favorably and he was tempted by the prospect of ruffing clubs in dummy. He led a club to his king, losing to the ace. If West had played a trump at this point, South would have been forced back onto the winning heart track. Instead West returned the diamond nine, leaving South the temptation of club ruffs.

The declarer won with the diamond queen, ruffed a club, and attempted to return to his hand by ruffing a diamond

with a love trump. This incautious move led to disaster when West overruffed and led his remaining trump. After all these vicissitudes, South was left with two club losers and was defeated by two tricks.

NORTH
♠ 1062
♥ AQ855
♦ A1086
♣ 6

WEST
♠ 8742
♥ 1042
♦ 93
♣ AQJ95

EAST
♠ J5
♥ KJ3
♦ KJ742
♣ 874

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQ93
♥ 97
♦ Q5
♣ K1022

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 2♥ Pass
2♠ Pass 4♠ Pass
West led the spade four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CLUMP	PLUMB	GLAD
FLUX	SONAR	ALLA
MORN	ADIEU	AIZOV
BRACELLET	SIZZYGY	
ALBIS	SULLY	
KOKO	CHOPINEY	
JOKES	CHIEF	ASSIE
ADES	TRIEP	RAITA
RAIF	HILLIP	BOWER
SKELBAILD	ROSS	
NORRITA	SKIM	
CHORAL	SQUEEZED	
HAKE	AMIDUR	TOME
ORIOU	WATHEAD	YITIL
MEEN	DIOLTS	ESTIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VANER

CHATY

POMSIE

CATHED

THEY

THEIR

OUT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: IGLOO EVENT FARINA TALKER

Answer: You'll never die from this! -- FEET THAT ARE "KILLING" YOU

BOOKS

HARVARD:

Through Change and Through Strife
By E. J. Kahn, Jr. Norton. 328 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Jay Cantor

WHEN I was a kid I had a grown-up's book I loved, called "The World Beneath the City." It was all about the things that went on under the streets of New York. There was the story of a man who worked for the gas company, a champion at smelling out leaks with his especially long, extraordinarily sensitive nose. There were stories about the rats and occasional alligators who live in the sewers. It was all there. Anything you might want to know, and more. I loved the book for its tone of wide-eyed wonder. It had a kid's attitude toward the world, a fascination.

In one way the most appealing aspect of E. J. Kahn's book about Harvard is its childlike adulation of the place. Most of the interesting facts about Harvard are catalogued here--hell, all of them are. You can find out from Kahn where the Lowell House bells came from (a monastery near Moscow), read lots of anecdotes about John Kennedy Galbraith, and find out stuff about several present deans (which made me, for one, like them a lot more than I used to).

Sometimes, though, Kahn's book takes on a tone that is substantially less attractive. He becomes just a touch too knowing, too smug. He gives the feeling that nothing would surprise him, that anything at all (Louis Fieser inventing napalm; students protesting its use) could be assimilated into his chatty sophistication.

Perhaps this is the appropriate attitude for a book about Harvard University. A good education, a firm knowledge of facts, but no questioning at all of one's assumptions, one's place in the world. It is the attitude of a large part of Harvard; the rich propels the ones who know that there must be leaders and that they were born to lead; the ones who know that everything, school, family, country is just fine the way it is. After all it was all right for their great-grandparents when they were here. (It is however an attitude that the son of an immigrant could also adopt. And they do.) Like the Harvard ladies--as described in Kahn's book by the president of MIT--the book is too often "tolerant and mildly superior."

The writing about student radicals and the events of last spring (the take-over of a university building, the police bust, the student strike) display the book's worst traits, smugness and smug inaccuracy. A McCarthy organizer gets transformed into a radical; the student demands are slighted or fudged; the radical leaders are made to sound like fools and paranoids.

I suppose that's inevitable. It is one thing to have a child-like fascination with the New

York sewers, and quite when the subject is Harvard is an ex-wealthy, very powerful corporation. Each year more than \$50 million research for the United States government. McGee is a former dean; his singer a former professor owns the most land in Cambridge as it sees fit.

What does one group of kids who say United States government? That this corporations control resources and tend to be around? That its nature and the America today, is big what the government. That thinks the uni self squashes neighbor munities without thought for their inh. These questions, even tions, have no place universe; they can't with his essentially: admiration for the. Kahn treats the rad they were crazy or, e absurd and comical one take these kids as God's sake? They're silly, posturing, naive, self-righteous dante. Well, okay they right?

I don't know what of Kahn's book, I doesn't know what radicals. All we can at each other. Bec my friends may be absurd, but som driving us crazy. Into absurd postures seems past when o mindlessly adulatory of America's power tions. And Harvard, up to its mandarin in the workings of power, is no excep

I won't rehearse many of horror abo or the phetoes, or starvation, for I hear "Ah, the youth!" ringing in r I can't sit still and read eight anecdotes either. A vand students--and them each year--are streets. They are angry blacks, they are rocks; they are the cops, they are be-gassed and sent to p how Mr. Kahn's b matter much to me. how kids are today, everything to be re

Mr. Cantor is a Harvard, an edito Crimmon, and has such periodicals a lantic and The Times Book Review this review for Th tor Post.

CROSSWORD—By W

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| ACROSS | 49 Construction beams. | 18 Poker. |
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| 14 Stravinsky. | 55 Bustle. | 25 Inclm. |
| 15 Punch-line for Aesop. | 58 Busy person. | 26 Supp. |
| 16 Particle. | 59 Puts aside. | 27 Indiat. |
| 17 Fed the computer. | 62 Against. | 28 Fene. |
| 19 European battleground. | 63 Habituate. | 29 Take. |
| 20 Saint: Sp. | 64 Russian city. | 31 Rose. |
| 21 Fall fetes. | 65 City in Arizona. | 32 Irish. |
| 22 Navigate. | 66 String or snap. | 33 Lamp. |
| 23 Moderate. | 67 Bustle. | 34 Track. |
| 24 Stock, in cards. | | 39 Lamp. |
| 26 Sections. | | 40 Praye. |
| 29 Time going. | | 42 Chew. |
| 32 Sews in a way. | | 44 Mixtu. |
| 35 F.B.I. action. | | 46 Penin. |
| 36 Used up. | | 47 Euro. |
| 37 Grafted, in heraldry. | | 48 G. |
| 38 Name for Havana. | | 51 Body. |
| 40 Theater group. | | 52 Gene. |
| 41 Chinese shrub. | | 53 Depas. |
| 42 Proceeds. | | 54 Wate. |
| 43 Alley denizen. | | 55 Prefry. |
| 45 Southern Indians. | | 56 Scott. |
| 48 Orles. | | 57 Fene. |
| | | 59 Akin. |
| | | 60 Comp. |
| | | 61 Youm. |

